

VOL. V., NO. 30.

## HOTELS.

### QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AS ELEGANT RESTAURANT, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM. ON SECOND FLOOR, PERFECT VENTILATION AND SEWERAGE THROUGHOUT. LARGE AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS. COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR; AND IS CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is today one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently situated BARBERS ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLES of the Property, by daily delivery to the Hotel.

QUEEN HOTEL is centrally located, directly opposite to the Government and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Post Office.

It has a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

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Attorney-at-Law,  
SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,  
Directly opp. Dr. Con't's Office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

**WILLIAM WILSON,**  
H. B. RAINSFORD,  
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and District Registrar,  
Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated.  
Office: Lower part of County Court Building,  
Fredericton Nov. 10th, 1891.

**GEO. A. HUGHES,**  
Attorney and Solicitor,  
NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: WHELFLEY BUILDING,  
Opp. Post Office,  
Fredericton, N. B.

**WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,**  
MASON,  
Plasterer, - and - Bricklayer,

SHORE ST. NEAR GAS WORKS,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Jobbing a specialty.  
Workmanship first-class.  
Prices satisfactory.

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**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
RAILWAY  
ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL TO BOSTON, &c.  
RAIL THE SHORT LINE  
LINE MONTREAL, &c.

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In Effect May 13th, 1894.

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EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points West and South.

6.00 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North, Houlton.

10.50 A. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, and St. John, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston.

**ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM**

St. John, etc., 10.10 A. M.  
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 2.10 P. M.  
Woodstock and North, via Houlton branch, 5.30 P. M.  
St. John, New Brunswick, etc., 7.30 P. M.

ALL slow trains run Week Days only.

D. MCGILL, C. E. MCGIBSON,  
Gen. Pass Agent, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent  
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## STEAMSHIPS.

**ALLAN LINE.**  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Derry, Quebec, and Montreal.

From Liverpool From Montreal From Quebec

May 24.....SARDINIAN..... June 10..... June 10

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Cable passage, \$45 and upwards; Second Cabin, \$20 and \$25; Steerage, \$14. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

Storage Tickets issued to and from the principal ports in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

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Sailings Fortnightly.

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STATE OF NEBRASKA..... June 22, July 2, July 9

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Cable, \$40 to \$60; Second Cabin, \$20; Steerage, \$4.

For Steamers, Tickets or further information apply to

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### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

**THE PILLS**  
PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incident to Females of all ages. For Oiditis and the Aged they are priceless.

**THE OINTMENT**  
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Burns and Ulcers. It is the only Ointment that cures the most obstinate and intractable cases of Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

**FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,**  
Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,  
78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s., 4s., 6d., 11s., 22s., and 36s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

## FINE OVERCOATINGS

Latest Cloth for Suits.

Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP

Come in and see my Cloths and hard pan prices. It will pay you to do so.

## THE TAILOR,

Next below C. P. R. OFFICE.

**G. T. WHELPLEY.**  
A FULL STOCK OF  
Field, Flower and Garden Seeds,  
Timothy, Long Late Clover, and Clover Seed, White and Black Seed Oats, Turnip, Carrot and Seed of every Description.

**G. T. WHELPLEY,**  
310 Queen St., F'con.

**W. E. SEERY,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

**CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,**  
Spring Overcoating, Suits, and Trouserings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

**W. E. SEERY,**  
WILMOT'S AVE.

**DR. R. MCLEARN.**  
Office and Residence,  
Corner Queen and Regent Sts.  
Office Hours.  
8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.  
Telephone, 66.  
Fredericton, May 6th 1894

## HAYMAKING.

Timely Hints to The Herald's Agricultural Readers.

As farmers will soon be busy at hay-making, a few words on this important subject will be in order.

Be sure and have everything ready before the rush begins. Take some rainy day and get the knives ground, and all repairs made, the mows cleaned out, the forks humped up, the hayfork, if one used, put in readiness, the caroled, the pulleys and ropes hung in their proper places.

Do not wait until there is a flood in the barn and then find that the rope requires splicing or that a new one is needed and thus lose half a day of good weather.

Though the principles of haymaking are few in number and easily understood, they admit of many variations, and nearly every farmer has his own way of managing his hay crop.

It is often stated that hay should be so made that it is dried grass. Through this idea, at first sight, appears reasonable, still the conceptions of hay and dried grass are quite distinct in the mind of the practical farmer, for grass which has not attained its full growth makes a soft non-nutritious feed, hence the popular conviction that horses need old or riper hay.

TIME TO CUT.  
In order to obtain the best hay, the grass should be cut at the time when it contains the greatest amount of nutriment, and the crop should be secured with as little waste as possible. If the hay is cut too soon, the yield will be small, and the feeding value will be less. Another disadvantage of early cut hay is, that it will be so dry that unless the weather is very favorable, it will be almost impossible to cure it properly, though with the introduction of improved tadders and horse-rakes, this objection has less weight.

It has been found that at about or shortly after the full bloom, the plants have drawn all the substance that can be taken from the soil, so it will easily be seen that there is a direct loss if cut before this period.

After the period of full bloom, the stalk increases in weight and becomes dryer, but it is owing to the carbon which is taken from the air. This process changes the digestible cellulose into the more indigestible woody fibres. If a farmer were selling hay, it might pay as well to let it stand somewhat longer than it would for his own use, for he would get a greater weight of hay, which would sell for nearly as much as earlier cut hay.

Another disadvantage of late cutting is, that a larger proportion of the nutritive material is deposited in the seeds, which, owing to their small size, are liable to be shelled out and lost, or if saved and fed being too small to be thoroughly masticated, will escape digestion.

Practical men say that when about one-half the heads of the clover plants turn brown, it is fit to cut. Timothy they would prefer to cut when it is in what is called the second flower.

WASTES IN HAYMAKING.  
There are many wastes to be guarded against in the proper curing of hay. Late cutting is one of these; for very few people will begin cutting their hay early enough, and before they do the weather is so hot that it is so ripe that it will be little better than straw. Another waste, and one which should be guarded against in clover, and especially if it has been cut on the ripe side, is from the shaking of the foliage and stems, and the loss of the leaves, which are the richest part of the plant in nitrogen. Other wastes are the washing out of the soluble parts by rains, and the moulding and rotting due to insufficient curing.

One of the chief remedies against washing by rains is the use of a good mowing machine, horse-rake and loaders, by means of which the hay is dried so rapidly that it is not necessary to cut down much at a time. Many farmers, nowadays, do not cut their hay—deeming it a waste of time, and before they do the weather is so hot that it is so ripe that it will be little better than straw. Another waste, and one which should be guarded against in clover, and especially if it has been cut on the ripe side, is from the shaking of the foliage and stems, and the loss of the leaves, which are the richest part of the plant in nitrogen. Other wastes are the washing out of the soluble parts by rains, and the moulding and rotting due to insufficient curing.

THE IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF THE PRESENT DAY, including mowing machines, tadders, horse-rakes, loaders hay-forks and slings, not only facilitate the hay-making process, and thus obviate loss in quality by the grass becoming over-ripe before cutting, or exposure to rain after being cut, but are also a great saving of labor, time and expense, and the best of such machinery are not only exceedingly durable, but also of a good quality.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 52 and 54 Lafayette Place, New York

## THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit, these first, last and all the time, for ever.

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Price 5c. a copy, by mail, \$2 a year Daily, by mail - \$6 a year Daily and Sunday, by mail \$8 a year The Weekly, - - - \$1 a year Address The Sun, New York.

## For the Painter.

Just received 2 cases American Brushes from the manufacturers.

PAINTS, Varnish, White wash, Kalsomine, Tar, Paste, Paper Hangers, Hitting, Blending, Feather, Counter and Window Brushes. Full Dutch, 8 1/2 and round, Bone hair, Camel hair, Badger hair and Artist's brushes, 1 case Camellia, 1/2 White wash and Varnish, Counter, Shell, Bone and Horse Brushes, also Kalsomine, mops, Window, Sash and Shoe Brushes. Away down in price, and cheap.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

## IRON. IRON.

207 BARS and 23 bundles Rolled Iron; 12 1/2 dozen Bone Saw Frames; 12 dozen Steel Rods for the same; 350 gross Wood Screws, assorted sizes; 20 malleable Iron Pipes; 3 malleable Iron Tees; 500 lbs. three-eighths Galv. Chain; 5 dozen Power's Axes. Just to hand and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

## AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING

Discussed at the Board of Trade Rooms by Dairy Com. Robertson.

Prof. Robertson Dominion dairy commissioner, delivered an address in St. John recently, on the dairying and farming interests of Canada, both from the standpoint of the farmer of the country and the business and of the city.

Those who were present, among whom were Attorney General Blair, Sir Leonard Tilley, Mayor Robertson and other prominent citizens, were charmed with the address, which was comprehensive, entertaining and instructive.

President Hatheway who introduced the speaker, spoke of the desire on the part of the board to cement still more firmly the ties between the merchant and the farmer.

Prof. Robertson expressed pleasure in speaking before a board of trade. He like

## CARNOT ASSASSINATED.

The President of France Stabbed to Death in the Streets of Lyons

By an Italian Anarchist.

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The president was visiting Lyons in connection with the International Exhibition. Sunday night at 9.45 the president's carriage was being driven to the theatre, and under the pretext of handing him a petition, dealt the head of the republic a blow with a stiletto, from which death followed at 12.45.

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Speaking of wealth Prof. Robertson said there are five main sources of wealth. Sunshine is one source which is frequently overlooked though it is a great one. As an illustration he told of what is being done in some places in Russia in the growing of sunflowers for their oil and the by-products of fodder. The growth of these flowers is being introduced into Canada and should be encouraged.

Soil is the next source of wealth, and here in some of the valleys there is land as fertile as can be found anywhere in the world. In the delta of the hill and in one or two places in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are the only lands which can be spoken of as inexhaustible.

Air is another source of wealth. In this connection he spoke of the power of clover and beans to take up nitrogen, and if ploughed back again they were a valuable addition to the soil.

Water was mentioned as a source of wealth. Intelligent labor was submitted as being an important factor in the wealth of the country. In New Brunswick the labor has not been put to its best account, than any of the other four sources spoken of. The labor of this province was frequently exhausted, but was not skillful, and generally in Canada the work was not skillful. Skillful labor is that which does the right thing at the right time. Good management is skillful labor, and it is not good management in this province to have a surplus of the cheapest products and a scarcity of those which are dearest. Butter will be a good product. It always pays a good price, employs many in its production, and is a good source of revenue. Good articles to produce except perhaps in July and August. Wheat will be a wrong crop for the next ten years. Grain has fallen in price and in India and Russia can be produced at a cheaper rate than in this country. It is not profitable to raise wheat for export with the standard of comfort which prevails here. The workman in India receives ten cents per day for his labor, and in this country something near that price will have to be taken by the laborer here if grain is to be raised for export.

On the whole grain producing countries, our countrymen in Canada in workers and in bushels, and outbid her in the market. As conditions are present the whole world is an auction room.

"In butter, though the keenest competition has been from New Zealand, the high prices are maintained. The reason is that the manufacture of butter requires a higher class of workman, one whose standard of comfort is near that of the maker of butter here, and who, therefore, can not afford to take the price of his goods. The butter produced here has not gone down in price and are not likely to, since intelligent labor is needed for them, and it is, to the production of these that the people of New Brunswick and of Canada should devote themselves. The people here should lift themselves out of competition with a low class of labor into a competition with those engaged in a higher class of production. The greater the culture in the country the greater will be the wealth which will flow into the city. The success of St. John depends on the grain producing countries having products to send into the city and out again for export.

It would not have been hard to get the best line of steamers in the world to come here if there was the wealth of products for it to carry. This was better for the Board of Trade to take steps to encourage production throughout the province and thus build up the possible exports than to struggle for lines of steamers. Good articles have not to wait to look for exchange for wealth, and if butter and cheese are manufactured here, they better readily find a market. Times are hard when there is a scarcity of products demanding exchange for money, but not when there are good marketing articles which in selling quicken circulation.

This province has been paying a tribute to the people of Ontario which is really immense. Every dollar that has gone from here to Ontario for grain, has been tribute to the superior skill of that province which should not be paid. New Brunswick has to pay for her own corn, beans and sunflowers for feeding purposes and not pay out for grain. The coarse grains could be fed for bacon to supply the lumber camps.

The stability of the cheese and butter markets is due to the fact that the United States, in other things our best and ablest competitor, is retiring from the field in the production of butter and cheese.

The influence of dairying upon land is beneficial. It preserves the fertility of the soil, it cuts into it, it hitherto unused lands, it keeps labor on the farms all the year, and it gives the farmer control of the effect of the weather upon his interests.

In the country the people, man for man, are equal to those anywhere. Such conditions should be made for them that they will be enabled to do well. Density of intelligent population makes property valuable, and by dairying, there is employment for the future of the country will be helped materially.

These Maritime Provinces, in the opinion of Prof. Robertson, offer better opportunities for the Scotch, English, Irish and Danish farmer immigrant than does the country west of Lake Superior. Lord Aberdeen, who is an astute statesman, has consented to address agricultural gatherings throughout the province this summer setting forth the advantages as a home for immigrants, and the reports of his speeches will be forwarded to Great Britain for distribution. Perhaps an agricultural picnic will be held at the capital, where all persons can gather.

The dairy station at Sussex and the travelling dairy was spoken of as work overshadowing his body and the fourth P. E. Island during the last four years through the efforts of the government the number of acres under cultivation for corn had risen from 10 to 5,000, which it is at present.

The speaker closed with reference to the position taken by the New Brunswick dairy products at the World's Fair, and promised his assistance, whenever needed, in the advancing of the farming interests of Canada. A vote of thanks was moved by Mayor Robertson, and seconded by Leonard Tilley.

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